MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Zam Booth's Theatre—Julia Corar.

Bowery Theatre—The Boy Detective.

Bryant's Opera House—th av. and 25d st Fifth Avenue Thentre - Divore. Grand Opera House-European Hippotheatron Ox New York Circus-lith st., orp. Academy of Mark. Olympic Theatre Hompty Dumpty. San Francisco Minstrels - 555 Brosdway. St. James Theatre - Marings. Tony Pastor's Opera House-Jul.

Theatre Comique - Comedy . Ac.
Thirty-fourth Street Theatre - Star Combination. Union Square Theatre - Medley Entertainment. Wallack's Theatre-The Veteran. Wood's Theatre-Paring. Matines.

- 1	'erms	of	T	he	8	un	٥.				
PANTY, POT YEAR, to me	il sales il	iter	٧							#6	00
SENT WERELY, DET SE										12	00
Ten cop as to one	address.					1/2			ů.		0.0
Two ty copies to											00
Fifty copies to one	andress.								2		0.0
WERKLY, DE YEST, .										1	0.0
	ADVES										
ORESSARY AND RUTTE	ONIG, IN F.	How						201	200		4.0
Two line											80
Turne lines,	V V			-				2			20
Prese lines,	fore Mine	1182	95 1	wd.	T's	AN	5. 1	++	line		75
SPECIAL NOTE OR, After	P. Marren	12755	11.70	4.17	PRI	19.	Jin 1		ne.		50
READING MATTER, W	th " At	W."	Af	ter	11.	24	310	We.	· per		
	V V V				W			¥.	6 3		50
Hor,						1.	2 - 1	1 45	1 2	1	
READING MATTER,	WILE XX	A SEV.									
READING MATTER, "	e ish					0				. 82	50
PRESENTE NATER, DOCE POR PORT INC.	with "	iv.	56	v 80 1			in.		9	. 63	
READING MATTER, ' page per ille, . ADVERTIGENENT 1 ALL ADVERTIGENER	Wein	ivi	50	y mit	111	10	120	At	ate	i pare	
READING MATTER, page per the, ADVENTIGENERS IN L. ADVENTORUS. ADVENTIGENERS IN L.	Werk	iv,	50 107 NT.	vert	111	10	ind ind	Ac	Ate ine.	i pare	
READING MATTER, page per the.  ADVENTIGEMENT ALL ADVENTIGEMENT AMERICAN LEADER ADVENT AMERICAN LEADER AMERICAN LEADER AMERICAN LEADER AMERICAN LEADER LANGUAGE LEADER LANGUAGE LANGU	Wern	iv,	SG NI.	i in	T I	10	in the	Ac	Ate ine.	space upt-	a. c.
READING MATTER, page per the, ADVENTIGENERS IN L. ADVENTORUS. ADVENTIGENERS IN L.	Wern	iv,	SG NI.	i in	T I	10	in the	Ac	Ate ine.	space upt-	a. c.

advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our ular rates at the up-town advertisement office 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from S A. M. to S:30 P.M.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President: LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS.

for Vice President : SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

Investigating the Judges.

The Bar Association have brought charges of injustice and corrupt conduct against certain judges, but they did not dare to say what judges they necused. This cowardice was justly denounced, and a half dozen members of the Association each mustered up courage to say that, speaking for themselves individually, they meant Judge CARDOZO and Judge BARNARD. Hereupon the Legislature ordered an investigation, and it is proposed that this investigation shall be conducted in secret.

We protest against any such secrecy. If there are facts to prove the crimes alleged against those two judges, let them be made public. Let the testimony bearing upon the subject be heard of all men, and let the newspapers send their reporters there and publish it in full. Secrecy in such a case is base and indecent.

It is said that the witnesses will not dare to give their testimony in public, for fear the judges may take vengeance upon them afterward. If this be so their evidence must be of little value. If any man really knows anything which proves either of these judges guilty of taking bribes, or of perverting the law to do injustice, he need not fear to swear to the facts in public. Only those who desire to propagate scandal will seek for privacy, while those who know that they have the truth to tell will tell it

openly before the whole world. This investigation will prove a wholesome thing if it is wholesomely conducted. For a long time these judges, and especially Judge BARNARD, have been charged with corruption and injustice; and at last we have a Legislative committee empowered to inquire into the facts and ascertain the truth of these charges. But they must not conduct their perquisition in the dark. The people have a right to know everything that is done and said in their sessions; and if this right is denied they will not believe that the truth has been ascer-

#### Was Grant in the Black Friday Gold Conspiracy?

The Republicau members of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire, among other things, whether any officers of the National Government were directly or indirectly engaged in the great gold conspiracy of 1869, unanimously acquitted President GRANT of complicity in the affair. It was proved before them that the President's brother-in-law, ABEL R. Corner, was one of the chief actors in the conspiracy; that with two others, JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, the President, while enjoying their hospitality, repeatedly had confidential talks concerning the financial policy of the Government; that his Assistant Treasurer in this city, Gen. BUTTER-FIELD, was also on intimate terms with Mr Goven; that in compliance with Goven' Secretary BOUTWELL not to sell gold, and as the conspiracy was about to culminate, withdrew to a remote and inaccessible hamlet in Pennsylvania; and that \$25,000 was paid over to Mr. Corbin, ostensibly for the benefit of the President's wife, and as this testimony the Republican committeemen united in declaring to be inconclusive. and, as we have said, they entirely exone-

rated the president.

At the time the Republican majority of the committee made their report, their con clusion was pretty generally adopted by the Republican party throughout the country. The charge that the President had joined with a ring of unprincipled gamblers, including his own brother-in-law, to rob the business community seemed to them so monstrous that in the absence of direct evidence in support of it they rejected it as false. Later revelations of Gen. GRANT's character and conduct have materially shaken this confidence in his personal integrity. The evidence taken this winter and last of corruption in the New York Custom Heuse, which beyond all doubt he has both known and connived at, and which it is more than probable has been turned to his pecuniary profit, has caused a revision of the judgment given in his favor two years ago, with a tendency to change it into one of condemnation This tendency has, in addition, been strengthened by the restoration of Corner to a conspicuous place among the President's friends, and the entire failure of the President to manifest displeasure at his neknowledged connection with the gold

conspiracy. While public attention is directed to this subject it will be well to recall one or two little circumstances attending the Congressional investigation to which we have referred, but which, singularly enough, do

gressional printer. We have procured from the original record at Washington copies of the portions omitted in the published testimony, and among them are the following significant entries:

"TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870.—Mr. JONES then moved that Mr. and Mrs. Corners be peremptorly summoned to appear before the committee.
"Mr. SMITH moved to amend—That Mr. CORRIN be peremptorly summoned, and that the Sergentary peremptorily summoned, and that the Sergebit at-Arma shall be directed to say that it is possible that Mrs. Comus's testimony may be required by the com-mittee, and that he suggest that she come on with Mr. "Mr. Jones then withdrew his motion, and offered R say d, That Mr. Comman be summaned peremptorily.

Which was agreed to.
SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870.—Mr. Jones moved that the timony of Mrs. Cornen be procured and made part record, motion of Mr. Packer, by unanimous consent, motion of Mr. Packer, by unanimous consent, insideration of the above motion was postponed doubly morning, 31st 1 nst. gapay, Feb. 1, 1870,—Mr. Cox then offered the folgresolution.

Which was agreed to.
FEDLAY, Feb. 4, 1870.—The Chairman then made the
Blowing report in answer to the resolution directing
in to communicate with the President in relation to
the testimony given on the gold panic investigation:

Lealed president. define to express his thanks to the committee and theay that he professed not to see the testie any suggest as or statements in reference to it, " Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

"On motion, the consideration of the resolution was postponed. "SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1870.—Mr. Jones moved to cum-mon Mrs. Corbin." "Mr. Smith moved that the further consideration of "Mr. Smith moved that the further consideration of this resolution be postponed until Monday morning, Feb. 7, 1870. Which was agreed to.
"Turshayar, Feb. 8, 1870.—The motion of Mr. Cox to summon the President was then taken up.
"Mr. Conunn moved to amend the motion by requesting the President to appear before the committee to testify.
"The vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Conunn, and resulted as follows:
"Appendix, Durchan, and the Chairman.
"The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Cox." "The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Cox, and resulted as follows: " Aves - Cox and Junes. Ness - June, Conums, Smith, Packen, ash, Bunchand, and the Chalman.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1870. - The motion of Mr. JONES Aver -Cox, Jones, and Burghard, Noss-Jone, Smith "Mr. Jones moved that the testimony of Mrs. Grant be taken, and called for the ayes and nots on the mo-tion, which resulted as follows: Aver-Cox and Joses New-John, Smith, Packer, Land,

It is here plainly demonstrated that President Grant, although an opportunity was given him to fully explain to the committee, without any derogation to his dignity, all the suspicious circumstances which pointed to him as a member of the conspiracy, refused to avail himself of it, and took refuge in silence. It furthermore appears that the Republican members of the committee, as if alarmed at the President's of their organizations, and the sources from action, voted down a resolution requesting him to come and testify, and similarly voted down resolutions calling upon his wife and his sister to tell what they knew of the transactions under investigation and with which they had been connected by evidence already given.

Infatuated partisans may see in these remarkable circumstances no reason to doubt the President's innocence, but to the impartial mind they raise a serious question whether, if the defeated resolutions had been adopted and carried out, he would not have been shown to have been engaged in the Black Friday conspiracy, as he has since been shown to be an immovable backer and accomplice of George K. LEET, WILBUR F. STOCKING and their partners in plundering the merchants of New York.

#### Grant Rebuked by the House of Representatives.

The Arkansas election case of Boles against EDWARDS came up in the House of Representatives at Washington on Friday last, and as the committee had unauimous ly reported that Mr. Boles, the contestant, was entitled to the seat, he was admitted without a division, and EDWARDS, the sitting member, was permitted to retire from a position to which he had been temperature rarily elevated through conspiracy and

In November, 1870, an election was held in Arkansas, at which Mr. Boles, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of several thousand votes. At that time, however, Powell Clayton, the Governor, was desirous of being elected to the United States Senate, and for the purpose of securing the votes of Democrats in the Legislature for his own elevation to the place he now occupies, he issued a fraudulent certificate of election to the Demo eratic candidate for Congressman, Mr. En WARDS, under which the latter was admitted to the seat in the House of Representatives from which he has at last been expelled. Of course this result is even more of a condemnation of Senator CLAYTON than of the man who profited by his ras-

But the most significant feature of this action is that it is a cutting rebuke of Pres ident GRANT, who has chosen to identify himself with the interests of the disgraced Arkansas Senator, and who has been a virtual accomplice in his iniquities. Since it became evident that EDWARDS must go, and Corbin's wishes, the President directed Grant, in private conversation, has asserted that he has never interfered with the local political affairs of Arkansas, and has endeavored to show that he was entire ly free from any complicity in CLAYTON'S corrupt proceedings. Unfortunately for the President, however, the sworn testiher share of profits to a certain date. All mony taken by the Ku-Klux Committee shows that Gen. GRANT's memory cannot be depended upon in all cases. It has for a long time been notorious among all persons familiar with the politics of the day that CLAYTON has been the acknowledged representative of GRANT'S personal interests in Arkansas, and that with a full knowledge of the disreputable record of the man, Gen. GRANT not only intrusted him with the distribution of the Federal patronage in that State, but also interposed his official authority to protect him from the consequences of his crimes. For such an indecent disregard of public opinion as well as justice, only one reason can be given. CLAYTON was supposed to be able to control the vote of Arkansas, and he was in favor of its being given for the refelection of President GRANT.

In May, 1871, on the formal complaint of Mr. Bolles, the Grand Jury of the Eastern District of Arkansas found an indictment against CLAYTON, charging him with the offence of which Congress by its recent acton has pronounced him guilty. For no other reason than that the District Autoracy had fulfilled his sworn duty in preparing this indictment against a violation of the laws, that official was immediately removed by President GRANT, and the indicted criminal was permitted to name the accessor whose duty it would be to prose ate the indictment found against him. The United States Marshal was also removed at the same time, for the reason it at he was supposed to have been instrumental in the attempt to bring CLAYTON to justice, and a tool of the accused was appointed in

mittee's proceedings, printed by the Con- published at the time, and excited great indiguation among the honest Republicans in Arkansas and elsewhere. And as a proof that Gen. GRANT could not have been ignorant of the real merits of a transaction which excited the astonishment and disgust of the whole country, evidence was adduced before the Ku-Klux Committee that the deposed officials visited the President at Long Branch, and laid all the facts before him, referring him to affidavits on file in the Attorney-General's office to support their case. Gen. GRANT promised them that he would investigate the matter, in which he had been one of the chief actors, and, as might have been expected, continued to uphold the Senator who he supposed would be able to give him the Ar-

kansas electoral vote. It is a gratifying sign of the increasing force of an honest public opinion that Congress, in its action on the Bolles-Edwards case, has felt constrained to manifest its reprobation of a scandalous fraud, notwithstanding that the President himself is so disgracefully implicated in some of its worst features.

# A Remedy for Some Custom House

Abuses. A measure which promises well for the reform of a good many of the existing abuses in the management of our Custom Houses is embodied in a bill just introduced in the Senate by Mr. CHANDLER. It is proposed to abolish all the fees, emoluments, commissions, compensation, additional compensation, and compensation in other capacities, now allowed to the principal customs officers, and in their place to substitute fixed salaries. Thus the Collector of the Port of New York will have a salary of \$15,000 a year; the Assistant Collector, \$5,000; the Deputy Collector, \$4,000; the Naval Officer and Surveyor, \$8,000 each; the Deputy Naval Officer, \$3,500; and the weighers and gaugers, \$2,500 each, with corresponding numenon Mrs. Corners was then taken up.
The Chairman read from Mr. Govin's testimony in
thou to the letter to Mrs. Counts.
Mr. Jones then called for the ayes and noss on the
lon, which resulted as follows: be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, like other reveque, and the same thing is to be done with the proceeds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by violations of the customs laws.

It is not to be expected that this bill will be passed without a severe struggle, if it be passed at all. The Custom Houses of the country, with their boundless pickings and stealings, have become, by a sort of prescription, the fountains from whence all political parties either draw, or hope to draw, pecuniary means for the sustenance which they are replenished will not be willingly cut off. Nevertheless, this is an era of reform, and the people need not despair of bringing even the Custom Houses into a condition of something like purity.

In another column we publish a letter from our Havana correspondent in which are clearly described the particulars and outrages perpetrated in Cuba on free Chinese subjects. By telegram from Havana, dated the 10th inst. we learn that Gen. VALMASEDA has issued a further edict to insure the fulfilment of that referred to by our correspondent. By the provisions of this last proclamation no Chinaman even if free and desirous of leaving the island, can obtain a passport. The Government consequently either forces him to enslave himself for eight years to a planter or it seizes him and sets

him to work in the chain gang.

That any tyrant should, in this nineteenth cenmy, and within a hundred miles of our own country, have the power to kidnap and sell into slavery thousands of human beings, who, by the very law of the land, are as free as any people on the face of the earth, appears almost incredible. Such things are possible only in Cuba, and possible there only because the socalled abolitionists in Congress positively endorse Spain in her recstablishment of the slave trade, and use their efforts to crush the Cubans, whose main object is the freedom of every inhabitant of the island.

Some time ago a series of experiments was instituted in St. Louis for the purpose of testing the practicability of using petroleum as a fuel in the manufacture of iron. These experiments have now been continued for several months, and the results are surprising, as they economical than coal, but is far better adapted for the conversion of ore into superior qualities of iron. One of the tests employed would seem to demonstrate conclusively the value of petroleum heat in iron mills. A lot of pig iron smetted with raw Illinois coal in 1859 had been thrown aside as worthless owing to the large abasement by sulphur, and though frequent attempts had een made from time to time to reduce this mixture to merchantable iron, they had all resulted n failure. A mass of this impracticable matorial, 1,000 pounds in weight, was freated with petroleum heat, and in a single hour's time was turned out in the shape of iron of the finest quality, closely resembling steel, perfectly free from sulphur and all other impurities. It is claimed that common Iron Mountain pig iron can, by a single application of the liquid fuel in the puddling furnace, be made into the best flange boiler iron, equal to the first quality of Sligo or Low Moor iron. It is said that iron manufactured by this process exhibits a tensile strength far greater than that of Low Moor iron, as well as a capacity to sustain weight much above the average. The experiments show that petroleum is cheaper than coal in its use and handling so far as the heating of the iron for the rolls is concerned, while the saving in "scrapping" gives it a still further economic advantage, actual trial having shown a saving over coal by its use of 903 pounds in the amoun taken out of a scrapping furnace from a quantity of 7,950 pounds of Iron, which was melted up. When it is considered that these experiments have been made under many disadvantages, with temporary machinery, and hitherto untried apparatus for the application of the fuel, their great importance to the iron industry of the country will readily be appreciated.

It is telegraphed from Austin, Texas, that the Grand Jury of the United States Court which indicted Gov. DAVIS and other State oficials who were concerned in the election frauda whereby W. T. CLARK has obtained a seat in Congress in place of D. C. Giddings, who was legally elected, was composed of seventeen Reublicans and three Democrats. The Judge of he Court complimented them previous to their discharge as the most efficient and impartial Grand Jury he had ever known. Gov. DAVIS. has resorted to the most outrageous usurpation o prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the polls, and failing to secure his purposes by liese ends, has resorted to gross frauds in his efforts to carry out his partisan designs. For this it appears he is likely to be brought to acave him, as he did in the case of CLAYTON of

Arkansas under similar circumstances. The question as to the origin of the North American Indians is revived by the fact of a of the erew had perished from hunger. For , years ago, it is said, a Chinese vessel, with living sen on board, drifted ashore at the mouth of 'olembia river. As the junks at present in use by Eastern nations are no improvement on those i one thousand years ago, it is quite possible that, long before COLUMBUS sighted Salvador, natives of China and Japan had been drifted to their race are annually slaughtered in order the shores of America. Whether they perished to supply the demand for this active medicinal not appear in the official report of the com- his place. The facts in this case were widely i by the hands of the tahospluble aberigines, or agent.

were received into the Indian tribes, might be an interesting subject of inquiry. It is certain, however, that no Asiatic traits are apparent among the wild hunters of our prairies.

The great number of cases growing out of married unhappiness which have occupied the Chicago judiciary, lend special interest to any novel decision in Chicago relating to marital rights or matrimonial wrongs, as the experience which the udges there have enjoyed should make them theroughly conversant with the law and its application to any possible complication of conjugal controversy. A case came up before Police Justice Scuthy in that city a few days ago which must have caused a severe strain on the intellect of the Court. A man had taken another man's wife to the theatre, not being aware at the time that the lady had a husband, although he was fully conversant with the fact that he had a wife at home who was in blissful iguorance of the manner in which he was passing his time. At the theatre the husband of the first part unexpectedly made his appearance, and immediately manifested a disposition to enact a tragedy in front of the curtain, whereupon the wife and the aggrieved and aggressing husbands were all taken to the station house. When the case came up for disposition the magistrate decided that the lady was guilty of disorderly conduct in attending the theatre with another woman's husband, against her own husband's wishes; that the lady's husband was guilty of disorderly conduct in trying to raise a disturbance about such a trifling matter instead of appealing directly to the courts; and that the too gallant married swain who had taken the lady to the theatre was guilty of disorderly conduct also, for extending his attentions to the fair first cause of all the difficulty when he had a wife at that the other husband existed. The result was that the aggressing husband was let go seet free, while the aggressing husband had the sattern was saked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after the first President of the bank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after varies and in the charter applied to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation, and that the logher was asked to accord the garden of the pank did very soon after its incorporation. wife and the aggrieved and aggressing husbands were all taken to the station house. When the was that the aggressing husband was let go scot free, while the aggrieved husband had the satsfaction of paying a fine for himself and another for his wife. Among the papers left in the Tuileries

by VERHUEL NAPOLEON have been discovered vidences that NAPOLEON I. was engaged about the year 1806 in flooding Belgium with counterfeit bank notes on the Bank of England. It is alleged that an engraver named Lille, acting under orders from the Emperor, had the notes printed and engraved in Paris. The vigilant Paris police made a descent on LILLE's establishment and found the counterfelter protected by the signature of the Prefect of Police. Notes to the amount of many thousand pounds were uttered in Belgium by agents of NAPOLEON, and of course in due time thrown out by the Bank of England. The credit of the bank does not appear to have been seriously damaged by the Corsican's counterfeiting scheme. The developments show, however, that NAPOLEON was as unscrupulous as he was energetic in his efforts to injure his most formidable foe.

A foolish idea seems to be prevalent among court officials throughout the country that witnesses belonging to the Roman Church cannot tell the truth without first having kissed the Bible, and as a consequence all Catholics respectable and disrespectable, are obliged to apply their lips to the soiled cover of a wellthumbed New Testament every time they are called upon to testify. While there are doubtless among the more ignorant members of the Catholic Church many who think the osculatory process necessary to make an oath binding on their consciences, intelligent Catholics are as likely to be free from such a superstition as the ollowers of KNOX or WESLEY. If the solemn invocation of the sacred name of the Deity should leave no impression on the conscience of a witness, it is not likely that the kissing of a plece of inanimate pasteboard, not unfrequently recking with the moisture of a drunkard's breath, will have any moral effect. We are pleased to see that a Boston gentleman, Dr. JAMES A. McDonough, when called up as a witness in the Superior Criminal Court of that city, refused to kiss the book which had so often met the lips of murderers and other criminals, and stated that he considered that form of oath no more binding than the uplifted hand. Dr. Mc DONOUGH was committed by Judge LORD for contumacy. A writ of habcas corpus was ob-tained, and the matter will be fully heard in the Supreme Court. The same court, in the San-stept murder trial, laid down the rule that it was optional with a Catholic witness whether to be aworn on the Evangelists, or in the usual

form. We notice with pleasure that the Board of Overseers of Harvard College have requested the corporation " to take such measures as are necessary in order to restore the teachers of the English department to their duties in that department," and have recorded their opinion that such resources as are available by the College for that purpose shall be employed in instruction in the use of the English language." The blundering manner in which the overseers express themselves may or may not unconillustrate the decline into which the study of idiomatic English has fallen in Harvard, but their intention is praiseworthy, and we hope the cor-poration will accede to their request. It will occur to those who have read the last annual re-port of the President of the College, that instrucon in the use of the English language is needed by the officers as well as the students of that yenerable seat of learning.

Col. John W. Forney, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, sent the following letter to the President on Saturday, by the hand of a per

the President on Saturday, by the hand of a personal friend:

"Draft Sir.: When you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Collector of the Port of Philadelia, I accepted it most relucatify, because I apprehended it would actionally interfere with my bushless, and especially with my independence as a journalist. Ten months' experience have so entirely confirmed this impression, that I find myself constrained to send you this, my resignation of the office, to take effect on the ist of March next. I shall then return to my profession, and far more congenial field of usefulness, and devote all my efforts to my newspaper, and to the energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party, most carnessity thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear General, very truly yours.

"To his Excellency, President Grant."

Col. FORNEY is right in resigning the Collectorship. The editor of a newspaper cannot

lectorship. The editor of a newspaper cannot be hampered by official obligations without injury to his independence. If under any peculiar circumstances he should praise the Administration, more than half the effect of his commen dation would be destroyed by the fact of his holding an office. Besides, party organs and still more personal organs are getting out of fashion. The press of this country is to-day more independent than ever, and consequently more powerful. We welcome Col. FORNEY back to the company of those journalists who utter their own convictions without the suspicion of eing influenced by either the power or the polf derived from efficeholding.

By the way, Col. FORNEY addresses the Presilent as his Excellency. That is an error. The President has no such title.

The more ignorant portion of the colored opulation in many parts of the country entertain an exceeding dread of becoming subjects for the dissecting table, and hold the most extravagant ideas regarding the means adopted by medical men to secure bodies for experimental or illustrative purposes. This is especially the case in Louisville, where the terrors of the colhievous pranks of medical students who have In Washington the negroes have a firm belief in the existence of a class whom they call high doctors, and who are believed to perambulat the streets between midnight and dawn in pair ecking subjects for dissection. The night detors are supposed to lie in wait in dark alleys furnished with adhesive plasters, which the dexterously clasp over the mouths of their vitured colored persons are taken to a dissecti room, where they are first chloroformed into i sensibility and then slowly murdered by to heartless students. It is also a popular belief among many of the negroes in Washington that the castor oil sold by druggists is the adipose extract of colored individuals, and that number

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK RUN. The Depositors not yet Tired Out-The Con-

cern Still Making a Pretence of Solvency

-The Sixth Week Ended, With Saturday the sixth week of the run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank was ended. The assemblage at the institution was smaller than for several days before. The doors were opened at 9:20 A. M., earlier than usual, at which hour sixty-six persons were waiting for admis-sion. At 10 o'clock A. M., when payments began, seventy-five persons were in line inside. The first man paid said that he had been in line since 5 o'clock in the morning. Payments were continued during the day at about the usual rate—in the first hour, 13; second hour, 10; third hour, 12; fourth hour, 14; fifth hour, 12. Total, 61. The lines outside waiting for the evening opening began forming before the afternoon opening began forming before the attention closing hour. At 3 o'clock P. M. a few remained in the bank unpaid. Mr. Spencer entered with a bundle of money at noon.

The payments were resumed at 6 o'clock. The first person paid was a Quakeress, who had shown her financial ability by placing a boy in weiting outside at noon. In the first evening hour fourteen were paid and in the second hour twelve.

### The Secretary of the Market Bank Seen in

The Secretary of the Market Bank Seen In Canada.

From the Studies Times.

TORONTO, Feb. S.—It may interest your readers and the depositors in the Market Savings Bank, to know that H. R. Conklin, the Secretary of that concern, was in Toronto on Monday last. He left on Monday night for Halfiax, via Montreal, and was understood to be on his way to South America. "Mat." P. Bemus and others had made the poor dupe believe that he could be taken from Canada under the Extradition Treaty, and urged him to "run for his liberty." Corklin is a weak, timid man, and has been the willing tool of the corrupt cabal who pretended to honestly manage the bank. I did not see Conklin, but the above information is true, as I have the facts from an undoubted source. I tried to see him, but the was nervous, and only remained over one train in Toronto. He had a friend here, to whom he confided the above in substance, and added that he was not the real sinner. The parties had urged him to get out of the country, both on his and their account.

The Proposed Statue of Horace Greeley in Printing House Square.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names for the purpose of procuring a bronze statue ing House Square, on the vacant space in front of the new Staats Zeltung office, opposite the statue of Benjamin Franklin at the other end of the square. It is understood that designs for the proposed statue of Horace Greeley are to be invited from all sculptors who may wish to furnish them; and that a committee of at least three competent persons shall select the one to be adopted.

New York, February, 1872. Subscriptions previously acknowledged... James H. Lambert, St. Louis Times...... S. S. Cox, M. C.

Total ..... \$14,647 Subscriptions may be sent to ISAAC W. ENGLAND, Treasurer, Sun office. Contributions of any amount will be received.

LETTER FROM MR. L. U. REAVIS. To the Editor of the Sun.
Sin: Referring to the project of raising money or a statue of Horace Greeley, I think if a fine

Iregard Horace Greeley as the ablest, as well as the most conscientions journalist in the North; he has outlived the ordinary period of life, but his mind is in the fullness of its power. It is something to look upon the form and features of such a brave and daring cheftalis, when he shall depart from among us, he will probably not leave a single peer behind. Gro. D. Purnice. We are very much obliged to Mr. Reavis for his letter, but we not approve of his suggestion. It is not necessary to resort to photographs or lithographs in order to raise thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of creeting in bronze a statue of Horace Greeley, opposite the bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, in Printing House square. There are in the United States persons enough who appreciate the great public services and the eminent character of Dr Greeley to furnish this small sum with need of resorting to any pictorial devices to induce them to subscribe. It is not a month since the subscription was first commenced, and already one half the necessary sum is made up. And yet. although a few of those who are regarded as the special personal friends of Horace Greeley have subscribed with liberality, the mass of his pro-fessional and political associates are scarcely

represented in the list; while the chiefs of American industry, the men whose battles he has fought and of whose ideas he has been the special advocate for more than thirty years, have hardly come forward at all to join in the move ment. So far the subscriptions have mainly been made by scattered individuals of every party, every faction, and almost every interest in the equity. Without any other public advocacy ex gpt that of THE SUN, the list is increasing at the rate of about two thousand dollars a week, and we doubt not that it will soon be large enough to justify the formation of the committee to select the design for the statue and the sending out of circulars to artists inviting them to compete for the honor of executing the work.

Meanwhile we are grateful to Mr. Reavis for the interest which he takes in the subject, and we hope that he will exert himself in adding names to the list among his friends and neigh bors. So far the subscriptions have mainly been arge ones; but we agree with him that the en terprise should be national and that the people without distinction of party or sect, should take part in it. Let every man and woman send in one dollar or five dollars, or whatever sum he or she may be able and willing to contribute. Fifteen thousand subscriptions of one dollar each is not much to be furnished for such a purpose by the people of this great country, and the object is worthy of such a manifestation. On Saturday we published the subscription of Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, and to-day we add to he list the name of the Hon. S. S. Cox, formerly of Ohio and now of New York-two men ion opposed to each other in politics but harmonio in generosity of heart and patriotic impulse. Let these examples be imitated throughout the and. We hope the whole sum may be made up n season to have the statue ready for unvailing by Feb. 3, 1874, two years hence.

# HORSE NOTES.

Mr. Hugh Hastings drives a black gelding to a Old American Star died in the month of Feb-The dam of Judge Pullerton lost a horse colt, by Edward Everett, a few days ago.

Gen. Dunham, of Moscow notoriety, is driving size buy team. They are very speedy and stylish.

EXIT THE RUBBER GRAND JUKY.

The Indictments against Messrs. Hall, Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly, Sands, and others-The Mayor Desires a Speedy Trial. Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett took their seats in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday at 11 A. M. Mayor Hall, Gen. Wm M. Tweed, Sheriff Brennan, John Graham, John McKeon, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan. and other distinguished citizens were in the

court room. Mr. Comstock, foreman of the Grand Jury, de livered to the Court fourteen indictments, four against Tweed and Woodward jointly; one for conspiracy against Hugh Smith, Peter B. Sweeny, James M. Sweeny, and Wm. M. Tweed; one against Nathaniel Sands for misdemeanor five against Mayor Hall for corrupt neglect of official duty, and three against persons as ye

Mr. John Draper, the Secretary of the Grand Jury, read the following statement:

Sing : With the indictments now presented, the G. Jury desire to terminate their work, and ask to be charged. On the 6th day of November, 1871, we me the first time. They have been in actual resident claim, and to this date have acted upon 48th including those arising out of the city and corrands. Their investigations prove that New Yor Trands.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S REPLY.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury; thus:
Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury; More
than three months ago each one of you gentlemen,
a fair representative of the intelligence and respectability of New York city, took the oath administered to
grand jurors—an oath universally regarded as one of the
most just, solemn, and responsible pledges a man can
make to his fellow man, for in that pledge you declare
you shall "present no one from envy, hatred, or malice,
nor shall you leave any one unpresented through fear,
favor, or affection, or nope of reward, but shall present
ill things trely as they come to your knowledge, accord-

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST MAYOR HALL. Mayor Hall thereupon addressed the Court with great dignity, as follows:

ith great dignity, as follows: If the Court please. I have seen it stated for several many past that the Grand Jury had found an indictment tainst me. I wish to know if that be the case, and I u here both as a counsellor of this Court and as an in-Sedford-I don't know; the indictments have a handed me.
ant District Attorney Sullivan—Not having yet
opportunity to examine the indictanents. I am
o state the facts: but find in the bundle of ints presented to your Honor five indictanents ilim. Well, what are they, sir?

The District Attorney - had blist for the cannot state the contents without examination.

Mayor Hall-Read the conclusion, sir, which is the ing part! he District Attorney—It says that on the 30th of May 5 you, while Mayor of the city, wifully neglected to I certain claims against the city or to examine them

fine lithograph of large size to be supplied to those who gave \$10 and upward, that persons all over the country would contribute something to the cause.

The movement should be made national, and the newspaper men and printers first called upon to move in the matter. In the event that a special photograph is got out, I suggest that the enclosed words of George D. Prentice be placed at the bottom of each likeness.

Hoping that the movement will go on until fit monuments of Benjamin Frankin and Horace Greeley, the Solon and Publicola of America, stand side by side on Printing-house square.

I am, very respectfully,

L. U. REAVIS.

OPINION OF THE LATE GEORGE D. PREASON.

Legard Leg The Assistant District Attorney said that it was a case in which it was proper to take bail and asked that the trial be set down peremptorily for the 19th inst. A plea of "not guilty" had been entered.

Judge Beefford set the trial down for the day named, and fixed the bail at \$2,000 on each charge.

NAMING THE JUDGE. Mayor Hall—The District Attorney has suggested a udge to preside at the trial—Judge Daly. He was elected at the last election by the united support of the press, and by the concurrent votes of everybody herefore he cannot be assailed without great incon e Bedford said it was a matter which rested with

Judge fleaford said it was a matter which rested with the District Attorney—We shall consider the matter. I District Attorney—We shall consider the matter, I Suggested the name of Judge bay because a Judge of the Common Pleas must preside, and I also thought from the fact that he is now presiding, and the preminent position he occupies in the judiciary, indeed to be better calculated to give greater satisfaction.

Mr. Barnes became Mayor Hall's ball in \$2,000. John J. Bradley became ball for Sweeny in \$10,000. George W. Putts, livery-stable keeper, No. 443 Eldridge street, became ball for Tweed in \$4,000. Thos. Keech, No. 3 West Forty-second street, went ball for Sands in \$10,000. Up to the closing of the office of the Clerk of the Court no bondsmen appeared for Connolly.

### THE DETECTIVES VINDICATED. Not Leagued with the Thieves-A Better

Force now than Ever Before-The Riches which Capt. Irving might have Had. In conversation with a detective on Saturday the newspaper charges made against the detective force and Dutch Helnrich were brought up. The detective indignantly repudiated all that had been alleged. He said that the detectives courted the fullest investigation into their conduct.

Reporter-Was Dutch Heinrich one of the Lord bond robbers, and did the detectives compromise with him?

Detective-He had nothing to do with that obbery. The whole thing was under the direct tion of Hod Ennis, the Boston sneak thief. The Boston detectives, under the superintendence of Capt. Jourdan and Capt. John S. Young, re-covered the most of that money. There is not a man now on the detective force that had any thing to do with it. Reporter-Is it true that organized mobs of

Reporter—Is it true that organized mobs of thieves infest places of public amusement and operate in the interest of the Police Central Office detectives?

Detective—The charge is grossly unjust. I need only refer to Theodore Moss of Wallack's.

Mr. Zimmerman and Harry Palmer of Niolo's or the managers of any other place of amusement to disprove it. I have no doubt that if it were necessary each of these gentlemen would make affidavit to the strict honor and efficiency of the detectives detailed to their theatres.

Reporter—How about arrests and records of convections?

Detective—The comparison with other care

onvictions?

Detective—The comparison with other years in our favor. We do our best to arrest the deves, and it is certainly not our fault if they e not brought to trial.

Reporter -Who is Calef of the Detective need?

Reporter—Have any charges ever been made against him?

Intervive—No charges were ever made against him. On the contrary, he has been repeatedly complimented by the Superintendent and Commissioners for his services. He has made more arrests than any other detective officer.

Reporter—What is Captain living worth?

Detective—lie is a poor man. I don't think he is worth \$5.000 in the world. He owns a small lot, but it is heavily mortgaged. He might have been worth \$5.000 if John S. Young hadn't robbed him of it in that Maryland bank affair.

Reporter—From what you know of the force, what do you think of it?

Petective—I am an old detective, and I know that the headquarter's force as now constituted, is the best that we have everhad.

# SLAVERY RE-ESTABLISHED.

THE CIVILIZED WORLD INSULTED

BY A SPANISH DESPOT. The Spanish Slave-Traders Restoring the

Black Blot of Slavery to the Westers, Hemisphere-Intervention Demanaed, prespondence of The Sun. HAVANA, Jan. 30. - The subject of Coolle

bor is engrossing the attention of the civilized orld. The outrages principally complained of appear to be that the laborers are obtained and aduced to enter upon an engagement of serviude either without fully understanding the naoe applied, or against their will; in other words, that they are kidnapped. People conversant with the state of Chinese labor in this island are at a loss to understand that while the trials of Feejeeans and other South Seaislanders attract the sympathy and form glowing subjects for the oratory of American and other national legislators, those of the "heathen Chinee" are com-paratively or positively buried in oblivion. Has the Spanish Minister, through his ally Hamilton Fish, gagged the mouths of every member of the American Congress. In this island indentures, contracts, temporary service, &c., as far as Chinese are concerned, are empty words. Every position before Valmaseda's late proclamation, which, en passant, is of a piece with all his others, and which he dared emit solely by virtue of the impunity accorded to his previous ones, but foreign intervention can free any or every Chinaman now on the island, or who may in future arrive here, from slavery for life. KIDNAPPED INTO SLAVERY.

In this city there has existed for many years a joint stock company, whose President is Don J. A. Colomé, and whose business has been to in-A. Colomé, and whose business has been to troduce Chinese labor. The laborers were gaged in China by written agreement, in whi they bound themselves, in consideration of t monthly wage of four dollars and a quarier, devote their services for the term of eight ye to whatever labor their contractors or assignight choose to set them to. In consequence pressure brought upon the Madrid Governme over a year ago by the Beltish abolition through the foreign office—a pressure bas upon valid and uncontrovertible proofs that it majority of these apparently voluntary egrants were really kidnapped in China, a forced to sign an agreement of whose ter they were entirely ignorant, the Spanish Government was induced to issue an ordinance spressing the traffic. A limit was fixed after expiration of which the introduction of this men into the island was prohibited.

SLAVE-TRADERS DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT.

The slave traders of this city took unitarge, repaired at once to Madrid, and effected an annulment of the obnoxious decree. They did more. To show how completely they sparmed the home Government and any attompted interference by it, in any matter in which their material interests were at stake, they organized here a new company called La Sociedad de Hocendados, purposely for the introduction of Chinese laborers into the island. The capital of the company is \$2.00,000 in shares of \$10,000 cach, of which one half was paid up, thus forming a working capital of \$1,000,000 and a reserve fund of another million. The principal stock-holders are the old slave traders of this place, and include Julian Zulueta, José Baro, Marques de Campo Florido, Juan Poey, and others. The Chinese imported by this company are, similarly to those brought by the Alianza, engaged to serve at \$4.25 per month for eight years, at any work at which the holder of their contract, which is transferable, may choose to set them.

VALMASEDA'S EDICT.

Of course the whole object of any Chinaman

VALMASEDA'S EDICT.

Of course the whole object of any Chinaman who voluntarily leaves his country is to hoard out of his wages a sufficient capital with which to return. A monthly wage of four and a quarter dollars is an enormous one to the imagination of a Chinaman in China. When once is Cuba, he finds that after his time, when he may be absolutely incapacitated from labor by over work, is deducted from his pay, he has but little to receive, and of course in a country where every magistrate is, or would like to be, a slave owner, he has no recourse at law.

Valmaseda's infamous edict took away even the very meagre hope that the Chinaman may have had under the former rigime of a possible termination of his state of slavery. Before Valmaseda's proclamation, a Chinaman might possibly, by good health, good luck, and great economy, amass doring his term of servitude a small capital sufficient to enable him in the country to take up and cultivate a small piece of land, or in the cities to start some small retail or manufacturing business, such as cooperage, cigar and cigarette making, &c.

Valmaseda's edict in fact surprised not a few Chinamen in this city, who by industry and economy had amassed considerable property. These, of course, were blackmailed, some of them to the sum of one and even two thousand dollars apiece, as a price for their liberty. The money, in these cases, went into the pockets of that notorlous scoundrel Dioniclo Lopez Roberts, the then Governor, brother and partner of Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister in Washington. Several of the Chinamen, after having been thus robbed of their saviors of years of industry and economy, took passage to THE ROBBERY OF THE COOLIES. ents, the then Governor, brother and partner of Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister in Washington. Several of the Chinamen after having been thus robbed of their savings of years of industry and economy, took passage to your city, on their road to their own country. By Valmaseda's law every Chinaman at the expiration of his contracted term of servitude is obliged to re-contract his services for a term of eight further years; and as the law makes no provision for his liberation at the expiration even of his second, or forcibly re-contracted term, his slavery is

term, his slavery is

TERMINABLE ONLY WITH HIS LIFE.

The penalty for not re-contracting is that he is, without further proof required than that his first term has expired and that he cannot furnish a contract by which to prove that he has re-indentured himself, to become a slave for life to the Government. In the latter case he is at once put to hard labor in the chain gang, in the stone quarries, or elsewhere.

Of course, in no country under the sun except in Cuba could such a scandalous law have been enacted. But in Cuba the Captain-General is invested with unlimited power and by his sole word can annul any law of the home Government, emanating either from the King or from the Cortes; and this fact is of itself sufficient to prove the absurdity of influencing the Maurid Government to compty with the demands of the civilization of the age. The Madrid Cabinet will yield or not to outside pressure, as the case may be, but when a brute like Valmaseda can, by a single stroke of his pen.

ENSLAYE THOUS ANDS OF FIREY MEN.

as he has done in the island, and appropriate TERMINABLE ONLY WITH HIS LIFE.

as he has done in the island, and appropriate their property to his own use or that of his partners in villainy, as he has done in this city, it is surely time, if not for foreign intervention in behalf of humanity, at least to cease the farce of appealing to a nower which has ceded its right to remedy the evil complained of.

I observe by the papers of this city the expected arrival of these cargoes of slaves is obliged by law to be advertised, and only in this advertisement does the traffic differ from the African slave-trade) that four cargoes of these unfortunate Chinamen, who, when once landed in Cuba are doomed to slavery for life, are shortly expected here. The cargoes of the four vessels comprise 1,900 haman beings, of whom the Altanza owns and offers for sale 850, and the company of Hacendados 950. I respectfully call the attention of the abolitionists of America to the matter.

#### matter. Will Grant be Nominated ?- He Can't be Elected. From the Chicago Tribune..

One of the straws which now points which way the wind is blowing is the frequent mention of rival candidates for the Presidency, where, six months ago, no rival vandidates could be found. Each of these indicates the belief of its mover that success is to be found under the standard he proposes. The average success of the public life of Schuyler Colfax, and the fact that, after a varied and long experience in public life, no stain of corrupt inducement or favoritism attaches to him, is alleged by the Chainnat Commercial, and other fournals of power and lorecast, as presenting just that quality which will strike the popular mood at this juncture, in lew of the nature of the chaef complaints gainst the present Administration. It is foll not colfax understands pointes himself, and could not be used by a Comking. Comeron, or Murphy, in a manner unstrumate for the party and injurious to be country, without knowing it. Several journals of lowe are proposing the Hom. Jances P. lison, evidently to meet the popular demand or a man who represents large statesmanchip, upped with unsulfied purity. A New York and hossing its hundred thousand chemia as proposes Lyman Trambull for President to enames of Horace Greeley. Henry Wisson, mes G. El sine, J. R. Hawley, O. P. Mocton, B. atz Brown, and Senator Buckingham have in mentioned. a mentioned.

Among that class of politicious vaniths agreefuld see but one can be at